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U.S. TROOPS ASTRIDE YALU RIVER Blazing Hyesanjin, Border Town, To Be Entered Today

COMMENT

While the sharp cleavage manifesting itself in the Council of Europe is a discouragement to far-seeing politicians anxious to create an atmosphere conducive to increasing European political unity, the clash of opinion is not necessarily fatal. Prejudices and nationalistic instincts are bound to exercise a strong influence. In this early stage, they might be likened to growing pains. Point of greatest friction concerns relations between the Consultative Assembly and the Committee of Ministers, composed of the foreign ministers of each of the fifteen member nations. Refusal by the Committee to act upon numerous of the Assembly's recommendations has aroused strong feelings among their advocates who have swayed the Assembly after an exhaustive debate.

Britain has been accused of being the chief obstacle to action, and there is some cause for the assertion. For months, the British Cabinet has been playing half-in and half-out. Lip-service has been paid to European unity in public, while in their own hearts, the Cabinet insisted that the United Kingdom could not participate.

Reasons are not difficult to comprehend. Britain's problems and those of Belgium are different as chalk from cheese. Her internal economy requirements, in the Attlee Cabinet's opinion, precluded easy entry into the Schuman Plan. Our commitments over the globe, notably with the Commonwealth, could not permit surrender of sovereignty to a supra-national Parliament.

Fortunately they had last week the courage of their convictions and announced inability to join a constitutional federation of Europe although anxious for the closest co-operation with the Council of Ministers. That frank disclosure of where Britain stands should assist. Break-up of Assembly unity in aim and purpose is not inevitable. Those who wish to federate can proceed without those who hesitate.

Big Advance To Agreement

Paris, Nov. 20. France and America are nearing agreement on rearmament, it was stated at the French Foreign Office today. The experts of the Military Committee of the Atlantic Council, it was stated, have now agreed that the size of the German military unit to be integrated in the European army shall be a combat team. Instead of the "division" originally mentioned in the American proposal.—Reuter.

BRUTAL N. KOREAN SLAYINGS

Pakchon, Nov. 20. The Australians, during Sunday's deep patrol into No-Man's-Land north-west of Pakchon, found evidence of the North Korean Army's ruthlessness against the civilian population. One patrol found the bodies of two women shot through the head and two children beside them who had been battered to death.

The commander of a patrol, Captain Archer Denness, of Ryde, New South Wales, said: "There is no doubt that they were executed. The bodies were found in the woods and there is no evidence of an air-raid in the vicinity."

Civilians told the patrol that North Korean soldiers executed the two women and children either for the lack of support of the North Korean Army, which is living off the country, or for co-operation with the United Nations forces during their recent short-lived occupation of the area.

Another Australian patrol in the same area on Sunday found the bodies of three Korean males who had their hands tied behind their backs before execution.—Reuter.

Curious U.S. Report Denied In London

London, Nov. 20. The British Government officially denied tonight American reports that three Cabinet Ministers were urging a cut in British rearmament and the rejection of further United States arms aid.

The reports had claimed that in the Cabinet the War Minister, Mr John Strachey, the Supply Minister, Mr George Strauss, and the Health Minister Mr Aneurin Bevan, were pressing the Government to pare the defence programme and declare Britain's independence of American military aid.

A Government spokesman said tonight that he was authorised by the three Ministers to deny the story on their behalf.—Reuter.

British Brigade Running Into Stiffer Resistance

Tokyo, Nov. 20.

American GIs have reached and are holding positions on the Manchurian frontier, Major General Edward Almond, Commander of the Tenth Corps said tonight.

The general was camping with the 17th Regiment of the Seventh Division on the southern slopes of a ridge less than two miles from the wide Yalu River, marking the international frontier at burning Hyesanjin.

As he spoke, Colonel Powell sent patrols and outposts to the top of the ridge from which they could look down on the burning city and the broad Yalu River. "This Regiment is the first American unit to reach — and hold — positions on the Manchurian border," Gen. Almond said.

Col. Powell and Major General Barr, Commander of the Seventh Division, said the 17th Regiment would take Hyesanjin, target of an air strike this afternoon which set it afire, and go to the banks of the river at dawn.

The attack of the 17th Regiment on to high ground commanding the border received the highest praise from Gen. Almond. The Seventh Division drove to the border from their landing at Wonsan in 20 days.

Hyesanjin is within artillery range of American tank-guns and of 105-mm and 155-mm artillery batteries set up behind the assault elements. But the Americans are not expected to hit the city with artillery unless it shows signs of resistance.

There was no sign of strong enemy opposition in Hyesanjin this evening. Gen. Barr expects token resistance as the Americans shift the border city tomorrow.

No high officer would comment on the possibility of Chinese firing on the American column from the opposite side of the Manchurian border.

Gen. Barr said the 17th Regiment would probably take up defensive positions on a high ground overlooking the border rather than to stay right on the top of the river, but he was definitely committed to driving to the Yalu tomorrow.

Today's view of the Yalu was the prize of a six days' drive from the Ungi River through Kapsan through some of the toughest terrain in the world.

Men of the 17th Regiment, carrying ice-encrusted sleeping bags and digging foxholes in the frozen sod. They ran into no enemy resistance today.

Meantime, behind the spearheads of the US Seventh Division lay the smouldering ruins of Paksan, a key junction town. (Continued on Page 5 Col. 3)

MIDDLESEX MEN WIN LAURELS

North-West Korean front, Nov. 19.

Two Middlesex soldiers won the praise of the Americans for the efficient manner in which they administered first aid today when a Korean truck crashed near Pakchon, killing four and injuring 11 Korean occupants.

They are Private Fred Cheesman, of Croydon, Surrey, and Private Douglas Francis, also of Croydon.

The occupants of the truck are smothering in the mud of a paddyfield, pinned under the capsized vehicle when American and British soldiers rushed to their rescue.

The accident occurred when the howitzer it was towing slipped off the road and flipped the truck on its back. Corporal Talbot Ward, aided by Francis, helped to lift the truck and free the injured South Korean occupants.

Private Cheesman moved among the injured, giving first aid.

"He was marvellous. He certainly knew what he was doing," said one American. Cheesman administered morphine to an injured woman, Miss Kim Sok, who was travelling in the truck.

Miss Kim, a nurse, had both legs broken and suffered a possible hip fracture. "All I could think of when I was smothering in the mud was whether I would see the end of the war," said Miss Kim through an interpreter.

Allied soldiers helped to evacuate the injured on improvised stretchers.—Reuter.

Search For Solution To Korea Imbrolio

London, Nov. 20.

The Foreign Office announced today that the British Government is consulting with the United States, French and the Commonwealth Governments about the possibility of finding a solution for the Korean problem.

The formal statement did not indicate along what lines a solution might be looked for, but it was generally believed in diplomatic quarters here that it revolved, in exchanges through diplomatic channels, on the feasibility of establishing a demilitarised zone in North Korea.

Observers believed that the Western Powers were inclined to sound out the Chinese Government representatives about the plan on their arrival in New York toward the end of this week.

The Foreign Office statement said, "His Majesty's Government have been in consulta-

tion during the past week with the United States, French and Commonwealth Governments regarding ways and means of finding a solution of the present difficulties in Korea. As consultations are still proceeding, it would not be appropriate to say more for the present."

Hints from Communist sources in New York last week indicated that the Chinese Government would not consider such a proposal unless the demilitarised zone were under North Korean control and linked with a move to end the neutralisation of Formosa by the United States fleet.—Reuter.

Hurricane Hits St. Nazaire

St. Nazaire, Nov. 20.

A violent storm swept in from the Atlantic today, keeping women and children indoors and forcing men to walk in Paris holding on each other.

At the peak of the storm the Israeli steamer Japos sent out an S.O.S. for another ship to take off her crew as she was unable to make headway.

She said that she was 300 miles off La Rochelle but was undamaged.

Nearest to her was an unidentified ship, 40 miles away, while another was eight hours away. Both were steaming slowly owing to the storm.—Reuter.

SHOWING
TO-DAYSHOWING
TO-DAY

SPECIAL TIMES: 2.30, 5.00, 7.20 & 9.30 P.M.

Man of Science ... or Menace to Society?

Robert BEATTY
Mervyn JOHNS
Nova PILBEAM

Counterblast

Margaretta SCOTT

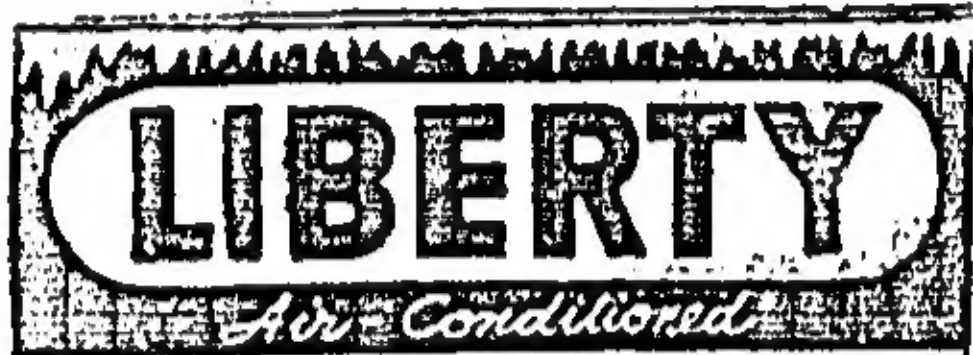
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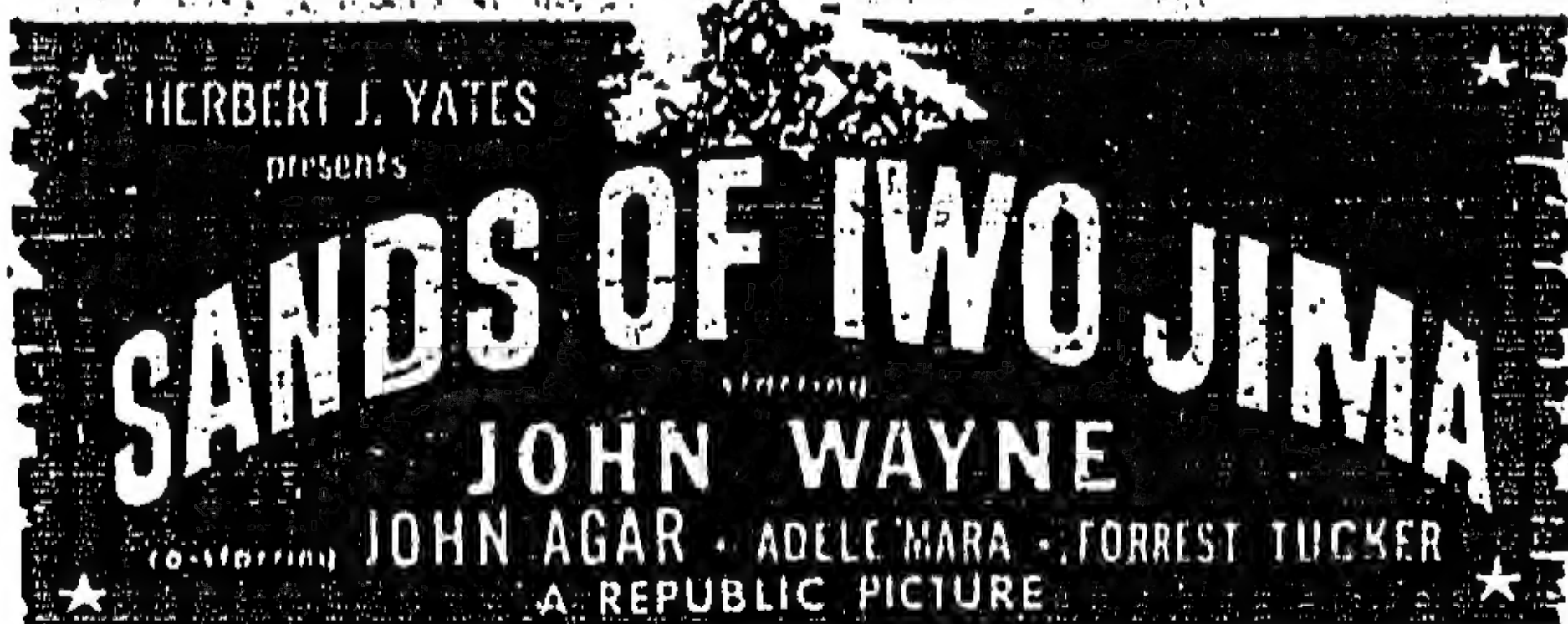


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PHOTOGRAPHSCopies of photographs
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Morning Post, South China
Sunday Post-Herald, China
Mail and Hong Kong Tele-
graph Staff Photographers
are on view in the
Morning Post Building.

ORDERS BOOKED

This is How to Tell



A new test of inebriety is possible through an invention called a Drunkmeter. This young woman is making a demonstration while its sponsor looks. She blows into the balloon and the device on the table does the rest. The alcoholic contents of the breath may be determined through chemical tests, and a suspected driver, for instance, may be held or cleared.

TEETH PULLED OUT OF
FORGET BRITAIN MOTION
IN STRASBOURG DEBATE

Strasbourg, Nov. 20.

The important General Committee, during a day of hard debating in the European Parliament's modernistic white buildings here today, pulled the teeth out of a proposal to recommend immediate federation "with or without Britain," it was reliably learned tonight.

A proposal, put forward by Miss Manga Klompe (Holland), the Committee's spokesman, called on those countries interested in federation to start right away by pooling defence in a European army and foreign affairs under a High Commission for Foreign Relations.

The Committee refused to accept the High Commission proposal and agreed to postpone the defence question until tomorrow when Mr. Duncan Sandys, Mr. Winston Churchill's son-in-law, was to report on the work of the Sub-Committee on Defence.

The Committee adopted, instead, by the necessary two-

thirds vote, a motion for submission to the full Assembly on Wednesday, which in the words of one member of the Committee, was a "very watered down motion" calling for the creation of specialised authorities such as the Schuman Plan for a coal and steel plan.

After a short break at dinner time the Committee was to continue its work later tonight, discussing revision of the Council of Europe's statute.—Reuter.

Lhasa Not In
Red Hands

London, Nov. 20.

The Under-Secretary for Foreign Affairs, Mr. Ernest Davies, said today that reports that Lhasa, the capital of Tibet, had fallen to the Chinese Communist Army and that peace negotiations were in progress were "quite without foundation."

He told the House of Commons that Britain had been informed by the Government of India that their agent in Lhasa reported that the invasion had made less progress than was at first believed.—Reuter.

Border Breach
Alleged

Tel-Aviv, Nov. 20.

Israel has lodged a complaint against Egypt with the Mixed Armistice Commission against an alleged crossing of the Israel boundary by Arab tribesmen, less than 24 hours after the Security Council's resolution for the control of such movements, an Israeli Army spokesman said tonight.

Accusing Egypt of encouraging such infiltration, the spokesman said, "Within 24 hours of the Security Council's resolution outlining steps necessary to control the movement of nomadic Arabs across international frontiers or armistice lines, the Egyptians have encouraged Azawie tribesmen to cross the frontier and infiltrate into Israel in the vicinity of El Ajja."

El Ajja is 45 miles south of Gaza on the Egyptian boundary.—Reuter.

Sharp Attack On
Monetary Fund

London, Nov. 20.

The Daily Express (Conservative) today criticised the "meddling" of the International Monetary Fund and deplored the cost of the organisation to the taxpayers of Britain and other countries.

After stating that the salary of its Belgian head, M. Camille Gutt, was £9,500 a year tax free, the paper added: "M. Gutt is not the only highly paid tax-exempt official of the Monetary Fund. That organisation mops up in salaries alone nearly £500,000 a year."

"Who supplies the money? You do. You and the taxpayers of other nations foolish enough to pay something for nothing."

The editorial added: "What is the purpose of this financial by-product of Bretton Woods? It is supposed to stabilise international currencies. But does not such thing."

"For most nations have good

sense to do what best suits themselves, not the Fund. "Canada, rightly freed her dollar without asking the Fund's prior permission. South Africa, equally rightly, refused advice as to the price at which she should sell some of her own gold."

"Yet still the Fund goes on with its meddling. Recently and without consulting Britain at all—it pompously submitted to the Torquay Tariff Conference its findings that Britain could afford to relax restrictions on her dollar trade. "There should be no more interference from this useless organisation. It should be scrapped."—Reuter.

SOVIET ACCUSED OF CHICANERY

Does Not Want Communist China In United Nations

Direct Charge By British Minister Of State

Flushing, Nov. 20.

Britain made the charge today that Russia, despite her protestations about Peiping's exclusion, actually does not want Communist China represented in the United Nations.

The British Minister of State, Mr. Kenneth Younger, speaking in the General Assembly, denounced the six-point Soviet "peace" programme which endorses Mr. Trygve Lie's plan for periodic high-level meetings of the Security Council, but only on condition that Communist China be given the seat now held by the Chinese Nationalists.

Mr. Younger said: "It is typical of Soviet tactics that the issue should have been represented in this way, and it bears out the view long held by many governments which, like my own, have been anxious to see the Chinese People's Government at our council tables, that the Soviet Government does not share this desire of ours at all."

"On the contrary, it suits it very well to have the People's Government excluded from discussions here, and that this is her main reason for raising the issue of representation of the People's Government here in a form that is less likely to be accepted by member governments."

Mr. Younger's remarks constituted the first public acknowledgement by a major power of a belief that has been prevalent among United Nations circles for weeks—that Russia wanted to use the issue of Chinese representation for propaganda purposes but had no desire really to bring the Peking government into the world organisation where it would have full contact with the West.—United Press.

GENERAL SUPPORT

Mr. Abba Eban (Israel) said that the influence of the United Nations in Asia was "seriously and visibly prejudiced" as long as there were no normal relations with the Chinese Communist regime.

He stated that Israel supported Mr. Lie's peace plan. It constituted a programme, not a declaration, he maintained.

"The idea of a 29-year period during which the structure is laboriously built up may appear pessimistic to those who long for a swift and sudden cure," Mr. Eban said.

"Yet it embodies the sagacity of much realism and the patience of unexhausted faith," M. Marcel Plaisant (France) announced his Government's general support for Mr. Lie's plan.

The French delegate opposed the Soviet six-point plan which is designed to replace Mr. Lie's suggestions.

M. Plaisant stressed that, contrary to Russian assertions, the Atlantic Pact was a purely defensive regional alliance.

"We are firm enemies of war," he stated.

The Assembly later endorsed Mr. Lie's plan for achieving peace through the United Nations. This was done after Mr. Lie had denied Russian charges that it was inspired by the American State Department.—Reuter.

Int'l Monetary Fund Modification

Washington, Nov. 20.

The International Monetary Fund announced today that it had agreed to a modification of Persia's foreign exchange system as a step towards exchange stabilisation and the establishment of a single rate in future.

A free exchange rate which has been used for exports other than oil and non-essential imports will be stabilised at 48.75 Rials to the United States dollar and all transactions will be directed through authorised banks.—Reuter.

GERMAN ARMAMENT PROBLEM

London, Nov. 20.

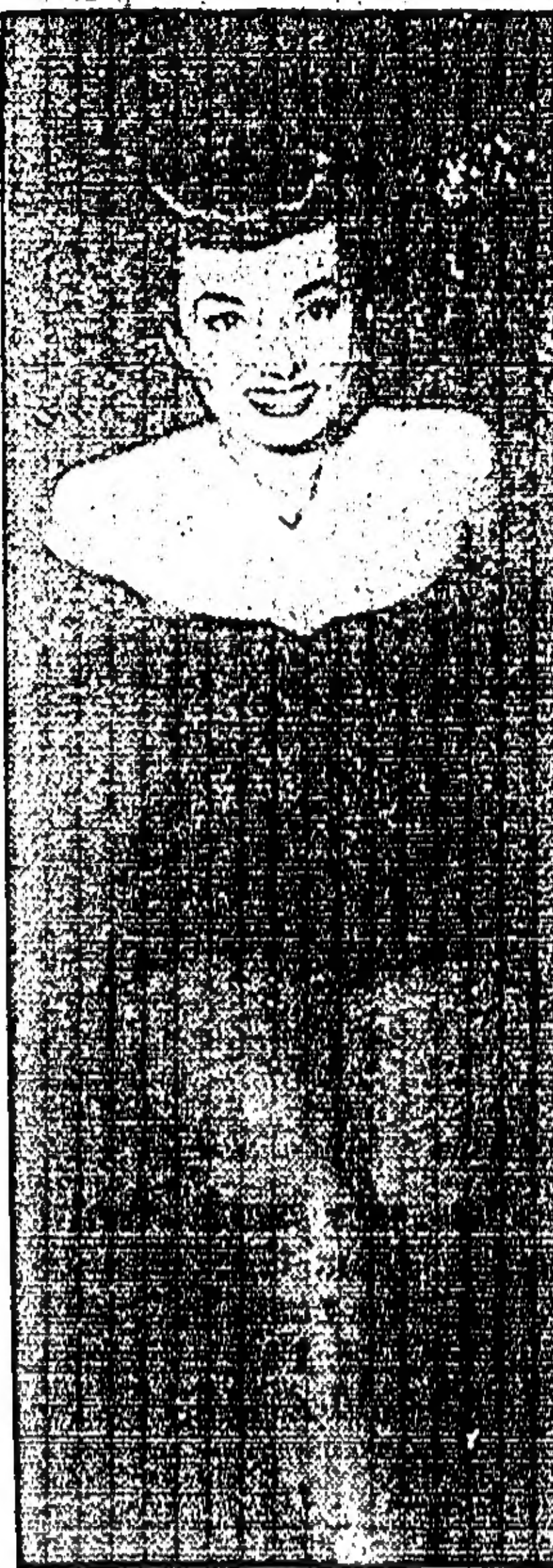
The North Atlantic Pact Deputies were believed to have made good progress here today in discussing the recruitment of a German armed contingent for the Pact's integrated force—should this be approved by all the members who signed the Treaty.

The Deputies had before them the report of the Committee of five on the technique of organisation and administering recruitment in Germany.

The Military Committee of the Atlantic Pact Council, which is to hold a decisive joint meeting with the Deputies on the German rearmament problem, will not travel to London from Washington until early in December, it was authoritatively stated here tonight.

This means that the joint session will be postponed until some days after its scheduled date—November 27—and that the provisional plan to hold a meeting of the Pact in London on December 1 will also have to be altered.—Reuter.

This Is It



Lovely Ann Blyth is playing the role of a model in her newest picture. After this glimpse, it is easy to believe that she gets right to the top of her profession.

QUEEN'S

SHOWING TO-DAY

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Jekyll And Hyde Defence

New York, Nov. 20.

The atomic spy, Harry Gold, pleaded in Federal Court today that he was the victim of a split personality—using the same type of Jekyll and Hyde defence as that of the master spy Klaus Fuchs, who is now serving a prison sentence in Britain for selling atomic secrets to the Russians.

Gold, who confessed complicity in the British-American ring which relayed atomic information to Soviet Russia, testified under cross-examination at the trial of Abraham Brothman and M. Meskowitz, charged with obstructing justice in a spy investigation.

"You see, I had a one-track mind," Gold said. "When I carried out a mission for the Soviet Union, I forgot my family, forgot everything. When I returned, I switched and made a conscious effort to obliterate also the memory of what I had done."—United Press.

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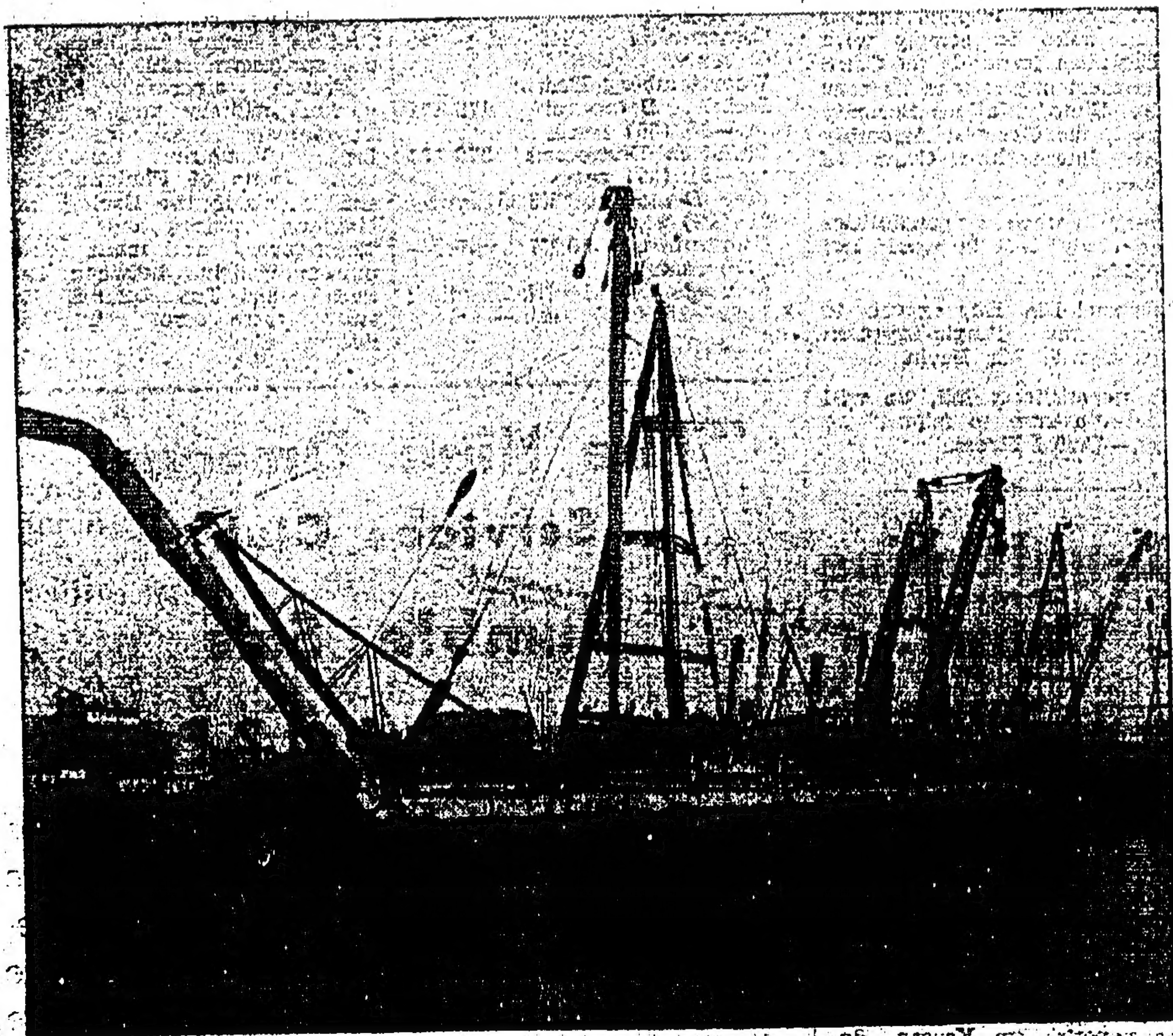
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ADDED! LATEST WARNER PATHE NEWS

NEXT CHANCE! "FAUST and the DEVIL" Starring Ina TAYLOR • Nelly CORRADE



On its last journey to a resting place in the Harlem River, a 585-foot, 173-ton steel pipe, reinforced in concrete, is moved gently into position by three giant floating derricks in New York. The pipe will be the final link of a gas pipe to Long Island.

Victims Of The War



These Korean women from the war zone draw water from their well after returning from the hills to which they fled when the village was the scene of conflict. The well was all that remained of their home. The husband of the woman at left was killed for refusing to join the Red army.

To Avoid Friction In Antarctic

London, Nov. 20. Britain, the Argentine and Chile have agreed to extend their agreement restricting the movement of warships in the Antarctic to avoid "friction" in the area.

Today's announcement by the Foreign Office in London said that it had been agreed that no naval vessels would be sent south of Latitude 60 degrees except on customary naval movements.—Reuter.

Albanian Border Violation

Berlin, Nov. 20. The official Albanian news agency charged Yugoslavia today with "violating the Albanian border seven times between November 7 and 12," the East German news agency, ADN, reported tonight.

ADN said that in six of these cases Yugoslav illegally crossed Albanian territory. It gave no further details.—Reuter.



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Big Victories Hailed By West German Soc. Democrats

Frankfurt, Nov. 20.

The West German Social Democratic Party today hailed its big victories in the Hesse and Wuerttemberg-Baden Parliamentary elections yesterday as important evidence of public backing for its "temporary non-agreement to rearmament."

Dr Kurt Schumacher, the Party leader, told Reuter in Munich that the electors of these two American Zone states had moved to the left because of the attitude of the West German Federal Chancellor, Dr Konrad Adenauer's, right-wing Coalition Government over the rearmament issue.

More than three-quarters of all Germans would refuse military service as long as the West German Government held to its present policy in support of a West German military contribution to the West European defence.

Dr Schumacher said that the election results represented approval of the Social Democratic views of "temporary non-agreement to rearmament" until "all the necessary prerequisites" had been met by all the European countries.

Dr Schumacher has repeatedly insisted that the Western Powers must have adequate deterrent forces in Germany to give "proof" that they would not leave Germany in the event of a Russian invasion.

He wants nation-wide elections before the West German Parliament takes a decision on the rearmament issue.

In Bonn, official sources said that it would be wrong to conclude from yesterday's elections that the German people did not favour a contribution to Western defence.

A feature of the election was the eclipse of the Communists, who will now have no seats in either the Hesse or Wuerttemberg-Baden Parliaments. They failed to get five per cent of the votes necessary to elect deputies from the proportional representation lists.

The latest official figures in the elections were:

Hesse: (Figures in brackets show seats in the old Parliament).
Social Democrats 820,444—47 (38) seats.
Christian Democrats 347,803 votes—12 (28) seats.

Free Democrats 588,191 votes—21 (14) seats.
Communists 78,446 votes—no (10) seats.

Wuerttemberg-Baden:
Social Democrats 475,872 votes—35 (35) seats.
Christian Democrats 379,181 votes—31 (39) seats.

Free Democrats 303,331 votes—21 (19) seats.
Communists 70,207 votes—no (10) seats.

Refugees and Nationalists 211,599—15 (no) seats.—Reuter.

EGYPTIAN MINISTER'S COMMENT

Lake Success, Nov. 20. The Egyptian Foreign Minister, Mohamed Salah El Din Bey, declared today that Egypt would abrogate the 1936 treaty "sooner or later" but expressed the hope that it would be possible to sign a new treaty with the United Kingdom on an equal basis.

He told a press conference here that the Egyptian government had under study legislation that would in effect make the 1936 treaty void.

The Minister implied that if Britain failed to comply with the Egyptian demands, the Cairo government might take its case to the United Nations Security Council, the General Assembly or the International Court of Justice.

These were "possibilities under study" but he would not elaborate.

Salah el Din Bey expects to discuss the Anglo-Egyptian situation with Mr Bevin.

"If negotiations fail, we will see what course to follow," he added.—United Press.

Absurd Peking Charge

London Nov. 20. The official Communist New China agency today accused the United States of intending to "grab northeast China."

The Agency, in a report monitored here, said "the American 'aggressors' attack on Korea is merely a cover for further attacks on Chinese territory."

In an attempt to support its charges the Communist news agency reviewed American press reports on Korean developments with particular reference to a map published in the October 30 issue of the United States News and World Report.—United Press.

Report Of Message By Nehru Denied

New Delhi, Nov. 20.

The Prime Minister, Pandit Nehru's, Secretariat today denied a report that Pandit Nehru had sent a message of greetings to the Communist-backed Warsaw Peace Congress.

The report, broadcast by Prague Radio, probably referred to a message sent by Uma Nehru, widow of a cousin of the Prime Minister. She said here today that she had been asked by the Congress sponsors for a message and she had replied to them saying: "India is a non-violent country and we believe in Mahatma Gandhi's principle of non-violence."—Reuter.

Vietminh Arms Works Destroyed

Saigon, Nov. 20.

French Union forces destroyed Vietminh camps and arms factories in a 10-day operation in Cochinchina, a French military spokesman said here today.

He said that the operation, which has now been concluded, was in the area south-west of Bienhoa and north-west of Baria.

French forces also destroyed several command posts, junks and sampans the spokesman added.

In other operations in the Bentre, Longxuyen and Mythe areas of Cochinchina, the Vietminh lost 69 killed and 40 prisoners, he said. Losses were reported on both sides when a convoy was ambushed by Vietminh forces near Tienyen, on the North-East Tonkin front. A slight increase of activity was reported from the Dinhlap area, also in the North-East.

Vietminh forces lost 50 killed and 80 prisoners in various Tonking sectors, including Gialam, Sontay and Dongtrieu, the spokesman said.

French aircraft bombed various military targets in the Tuyenquang region of Tonking, Vietminh concentrations north of Phuanthuong and targets in the Backan and Hagiang sectors and east of Thainguyen, and made reconnaissance flights between Cao bang and Tuyenquang. Results were not stated.—Reuter.

"The Nine Dragons"

Services Club

Jumble Sale

Monday Dec. 4 at 2 P.M.

Proceeds to be used for Christmas Gift Parcels for patients of a Service Hospital. Contributions of any kind gratefully received, and may be left at the Nine Dragons Club on Nathan Road, 31 Kadoorie Avenue, or on telephoning 57027 they will be collected by car as soon as possible.

WORLD PEACE CONGRESS

**Already
Interested**

Urged To Embrace "All Peace-Lovers" Professor Accuses Atlantic Nations

Warsaw, Nov. 20.

Professor John Bernal, a British research scientist, urged the World Peace Congress here today to enlarge its campaign to embrace "all peace-lovers, however conservative their views."

"We have yet to learn how to understand and to deal not only with the arguments but also with the feelings, and often sincere feelings, of these 2,000 delegates of 71 nations.

"We must be ready to work together and to break down the barriers of political suspicion."

Insistence on a "broadening" of the anti-war campaign has been the keynote of this Congress. The conciliatory tone has already been put by such high Communist dignitaries as Professor Joliot-Curie, the French atomic scientist, and Signor Pietro Nenni, of Italy.

Professor Bernal accused the Atlantic nations of believing themselves "the born masters of the world" with rights over inferior peoples and particularly the United States for trying to impose a peace of their own choosing.

He proposed a resolution to "facilitate the greatest possible extension of the peace movement."

Charles Howard, a Negro of the American Progressive Party, had earlier attacked yesterday's speech by his party leader, Mr John Rogge, as that of a "paid employee of the Yugoslav Government."

He declared that Rogge was a lawyer employed by the Yugoslav Embassy in Washington.

The delegates cheered for nine minutes today after a North Korean woman, Nam Pak Den Ai, said that the Koreans would defend their country "to the last drop of blood."

"The flame of a holy war grows," she declared.

The Congress will end tomorrow evening with a grand concert.

Professor Joliot-Curie will make the closing address during the interval and the Congress resolutions will be read in eight languages.—Reuter.

LAWYER'S VIEWS

Warsaw, Nov. 20.

Mr Charles P. Howard, a Negro member of the Executive of the American Progressive Party, told the Warsaw Peace Congress today that yesterday's speech by his party leader, Mr John Rogge, should be judged "in the light of his employment as lawyer for the Yugoslav Embassy in Washington."

Mr Howard, a lawyer from Des Moines, Iowa, said that Mr Rogge had not conveyed the views of the American delegation. Mr Rogge, he declared,

as a lawyer for the Yugoslav Embassy, was a "paid employee of the Yugoslav Government."

"I think this Congress should evaluate his speech in the light of that employment," he said. "I am not going to argue with him about Tito. I will just say that he has become not only the lawyer for Tito but, at this late hour, he makes himself the advocate of the slave-holder, Jefferson Dacles, and of King George III," he declared.

Mr Howard said that the fight for peace was a fight to save the national future of the United States.

"We are against wars of aggression. We stand for peace, but we do not stand for the status quo.

"We Negro Americans want peace together with change. And we defend the inalienable right of all peoples, including the American people and the Negro people, to alter their conditions of life by whatever means they find open to them.

"All my people look forward to the day when, in our own land, we will be treated with the human dignity and the love that has been accorded us in Czechoslovakia and Poland."—Reuter.

Birganj Recaptured

New Delhi, Nov. 20.

Nepal State troops today recaptured the Congress insurgent "capital" of Birganj, near the Indian border, the Nepalese Embassy announced here.

"Numerous prisoners" were taken and lorries, trucks, rifles and ammunition captured.

The telephone service between Raxaul and the Nepalese capital of Katmandu, about 60 miles away, was resumed today. The only Nepalese village still in rebels hands is Parasi, 95 miles west of Birganj on the Nepal-United Provinces border.—Reuter.



Wearing overalls and a cowboy hat, this tiny youngster wanted to play farmer at the Royal Livestock and Horse Show at Kansas. At the moment he was feeding four-month-old colts their oats. (Acme).

ASTRIDE YALU RIVER

(Continued from Page 1)

near the east coast captured yesterday.

Aircraft dropped food and petrol to the forward groups.

The Anglo-American frontline in the North-West advanced two miles in thawing snow and against stiff resistance tonight towards what appeared to be the outer perimeter of the main Communist defence line.

Forward elements of the American 1st Cavalry Division are now six miles north-east of Wonn.

British troops, on their left, are maintaining a straight line above the Chongchon River front around Pakchon. Clashes with small Communist groups and roadblocks occurred.

Consolidation of past gains went on amid thawing snow.

British and South Korean patrols, now apparently nearing the Communist main lines in the North-West, reported increasing activity along the Chongchon River front.

British troops wiped out a North Korean patrol near Yongbyon, a few miles to the right, while the South Koreans were in action against

Colour Bar Invalid

Ottawa, Nov. 20.

The Supreme Court today ruled invalid a sales covenant that excluded Jews and negroes from owning cottages at the exclusive Beach of Pines area on the shores of Lake Huron.

The court overruled decisions by the Ontario Supreme Court that had held the covenant to be legal.—United Press.

Communist concentrations threatening the centre of the thin Allied line between the Eighth Army and the 10th Corps in the east.

The South Korean Capitol Division, advancing up the east coast, was reported to be nearing the vital Communist port of Chongjin.

Unconfirmed frontline reports spoke of a threatening chain of Communist strongholds running through the mountainous spine of Korea from just east of Tokchon, near the frontline, to Seoul, the Southern capital.

About 20,000 well-armed Communists were said to be holding a mountain fortress east of the former Northern capital of Pyongyang. Another 10,000 were reported to be in the area east of Seoul.—Reuter and United Press.

Heiress Indicted For Contempt

Washington, Nov. 20.

A Federal Grand Jury today indicted a former atomic scientist, a West Coast heiress and 10 other persons for contempt of Congress for refusing to answer questions before the House Un-American Activities Committee.

Seven of them are members of the United Electrical, Radio and Machine Workers, a group expelled by the CIO last year for following the Communist Party line.

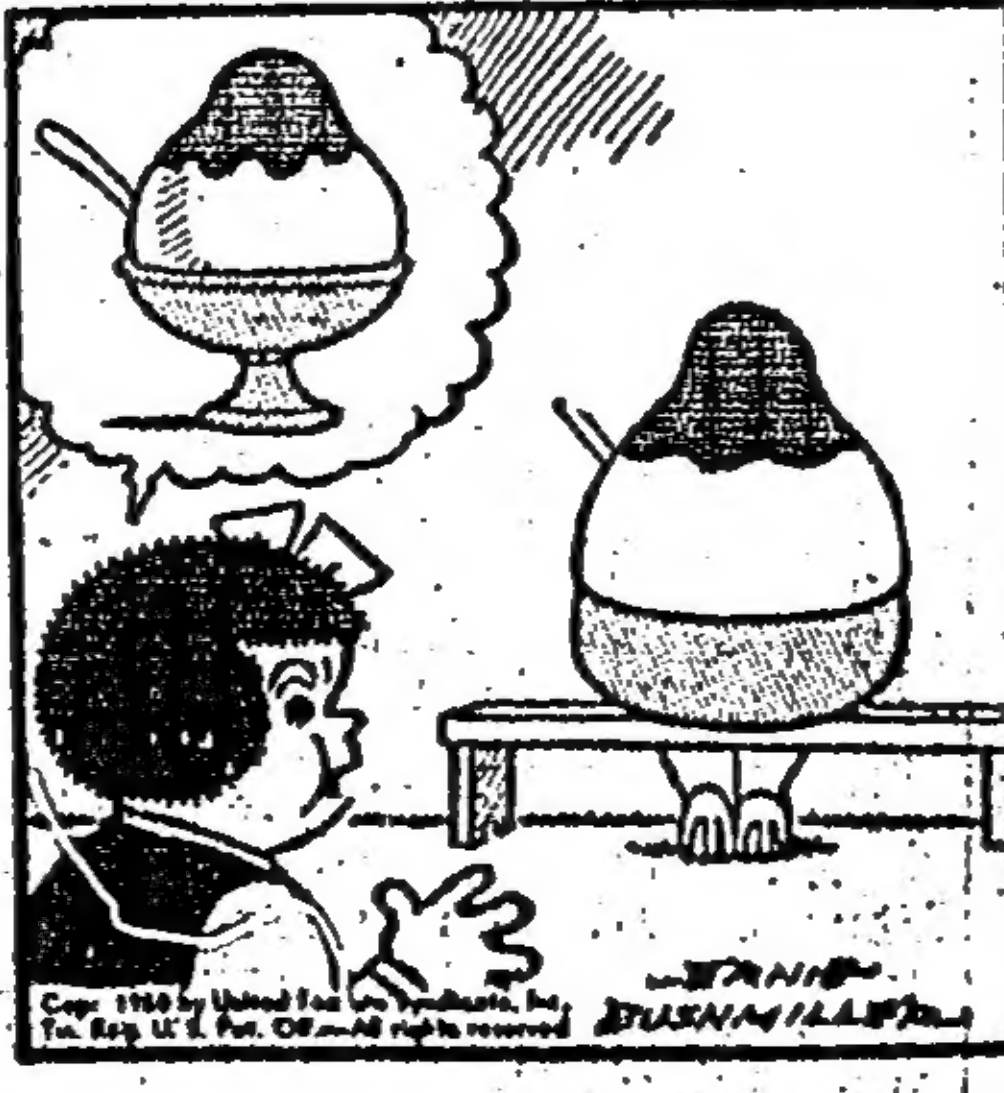
The former atomic scientist is Clarence Hiskey, of the Brooklyn Polytechnic Institute, who at one time was a chemist on the wartime atomic bomb project. He refused to answer questions on May 24, 1949, during a Committee Communist investigation.

Mrs Louise Berman, heiress to a San Francisco fortune, was indicted for refusing to answer 26 Committee questions on November 7, 1949, many of them about whether she had been a "financial angel" for Communist causes.—United Press.

NANCY

Fat Chance

By Ernie Bushmiller



The FA Challenge Cup Is CHAMPION RETIRES

A Crock Of Gold To The Clubs

SAYS ARCHIE QUICK

The Football Association Challenge Cup may only be a silver bauble of little market value but it is certainly a crock of gold to the clubs which compete for it.

The recently published accounts for the semi-final and final stages of the greatest of all national knock-out competitions reveal the extent of the financial side. The net takings at the Final Tie were £26,395 and the Semi-Finals — there was also a replay — brought in £31,849.

Now let us see what the clubs got out of it. For the whole of the competition the 88 League clubs shared £108,328, getting £1,231 each. For their Final share Liverpool and Arsenal got an additional £6,367 each and in the semi-finals Chelsea and Arsenal received a further £5,363 apiece and Liverpool and Everton £2,598 each. Entertainment Tax to the Government amounted to £5,834 from the Semi-Finals and £4,924 from the Final.

MRS BECK CLAIMS

Golf Is The Ideal Sport For Women

London, Nov. 20. Mrs John Beck, recently appointed captain of the British women's golf team to South Africa during the next season, stoutly champions golf as the ideal sport for women.

Her main argument is that golf has no superior in training a woman's eye and in providing lessons in acute judgment. She takes for granted its claims as an exercise.

Mrs Beck speaks as a mother and a golfer for she has two sons and is a former Irish Women's Golf Champion. Often her keen eye and unerring judgment have been one of the main attributes of her many successes in foursome play, generally with her husband, the British Walker Cup captain against America at St Andrews in 1947, as partner.

Niceties of judgment take on even greater importance in foursome play where a partner's consideration is added to the pitfalls of singles play.

DIFFERENT QUESTION

"Going out" for a shot when subsequent recovery or success is a matter for one's own contemplation becomes a totally different question when one's partner has to play next.

The same delicacy of judgment has to be exercised in foursomes play when, for example, a partner has a reputation for being accurate though short in the long iron game.

Those second shot "traps" have to be considered when on the tee.

Women star golfers often can give lessons to hard-hitting mere males in exercising discretion and perfect judgment in the way to tackle a course to advantage.

They have an eye to timing, an appreciation of weight, line and ensemble, just as they have when it is a question of dress and cooking. They learn the lessons in the home. They apply them on the golf course. If they are true and worthy golfers.—Reuter.

Even the Amateur Cup semi-finals and final were sources of more than useful income to the last four clubs. In the Final, Bishop Auckland and Willington each received £3,792 and they, plus Barking and Wycombe Wanderers got £827 each from the semi-finals.

Against all this, of course, it has to be remembered that the professional clubs have to compensate scheduled League opponents when Cup ties interfere with League fixtures. By transfer fee standards perhaps the Cup statistics do not represent so much money but that does not lessen the intense rivalry to land the honours.

IN DIRECT CONTRAST

In direct contrast with the attitude of some leading boxing promoters, the Football Association does not frown upon broadcasting and I notice in the proceedings of their latest Committee meetings that they have agreed to next year's Cup Final and the England v Scotland International at Wembley being broadcast in their entirety.

Other International matches, Cup ties from the Third Round onwards and the Amateur Cup Final are to be broadcast in the second halves of the games and the professional semi-finals, if they are played on the same day, will be commented upon alternating from one match to the other.

The FA, however, have shied at television. An application from the BBC to televise certain matches has been deferred and a committee set up to consider the whole question in all its aspects and its general effect on the game.

I understand that the number of matches to be played by clubs in connection with the Festival of Britain are to be greatly augmented. It is even suggested that well over one hundred will be played during May!

ITALIAN GOLF CHAMPIONSHIP

Rome, Nov. 20.

Ugo Grappasonni of Italy beat his compatriot, Adolfo Angelini, by one stroke in a 36 holes play-off today for the first places in the Italian Open Golf Championship here.

Grappasonni and Angelini tied with aggregates of 281 over the scheduled 72 holes of the tournament and battled it out today for the first prize of 600,000 lire.

Grappasonni had rounds of 73 and 71 against 71 and 74 by Angelini.—Reuter.



The two leading British tennis table players, Aubrey Simon (left) and Johnny Leach take a drink with the former World Champion, Victor Barna (centre) at the Royal Empire Society when Barna was presented with a cheque and a television set by the Hon. Ivor Montagu, Chairman of the English Table Tennis Association, on behalf of subscribers of a testimonial fund to mark the retirement of the great table tennis player. — Central Press Photo.

It's Not Cricket To Criticise Them

SAYS S. C. GRIFFITH

Thousands of miles away from the scene of action I, like many others, have been greatly disturbed by what appears to be a deliberate policy on the part of some of the many English critics with the team to "write down" right from the start both the MCC tour and the English players involved.

Overmuch emphasis has been put upon any shortcomings which might conceivably appear. Too little upon the performance of a collection of individuals with as yet no time to begin to find their feet as a team in very different conditions from those to which many of them have been accustomed.

First it was Compton—until he made a glorious hundred.

Then it was suggested that Hutton's finger was likely to upset his whole battle for the tour.

Berry's run to the wicket, we were told, might provoke serious incidents in the Tests.

"Is Evans, since his thumb injury, quite the force he was behind the stumps?" the critics asked, and so on.

I wonder whether the MCC's magnificent victory over South Australia has silenced these Jeremiahs—or whether by these same critics we shall be told the wicket was a paradise for batsmen and the bowling weakest in Australia.

UNSETTLING

I know from personal experience what an unsettling effect this underlying note—always tending to belittle the team's chances—has upon the players themselves, quite apart from its effect on us at home.

It might be thought that what is written for English consumption is unseen in Australia. On the contrary it is quoted in Australian papers almost as soon as it is read at home, and somewhat naturally this is just what the players themselves read.

ROMERO'S HAND FRACTURED

Paris, Nov. 20.

Luis Romero, the Spanish and European Bantamweight champion, who lost on points here yesterday to Georges Mousse, will be unable to defend his title for another two months. He has fractured his left hand. Announcing this today, his manager, Mr Diamond, said that Romero suffered the injury in the first round of his fight with Mousse.—Reuter.

They are very anxious to know what the folks at home are being told about their efforts, and a thoroughly understandable anxiety it is.

And it is no fun for the cricketer overseas to learn that to enthusiasts at home any success his team might have achieved is excused rather than praised.

CHEERING

If it does nothing else such irritating comment must serve as a "smack in the eye" to any growth of essential confidence.

The happiest moments on tour are those when one feels justified in saying "They will be pleased in England."

Let us hope that this latest success of our cricketers in Australia may be allowed not only to cheer us at home—168 in 85 minutes cheers me even against a girls' school—but that it may give Freddie Brown and his team all the confidence which some critics seem at pains to destroy.

The spirit and the ability to accept the challenge are clearly there...and that, indeed, is something to cheer about.

The players themselves are big enough to take medicine when it is good for their health.

They should not be asked to drink the wretched stuff simply for the sake of the dispensaries.

There Isn't Much Real Travel For Sprinters

Says HAROLD ABRAHAM

My morning mail recently brought an advertisement informing me that my wife spends 1,300 days of her life washing up.

I do not know how the calculation is arrived at, whether this means three and a half years' continuous activity, day and night, or as much as ten years on end for the usual eight-hour day.

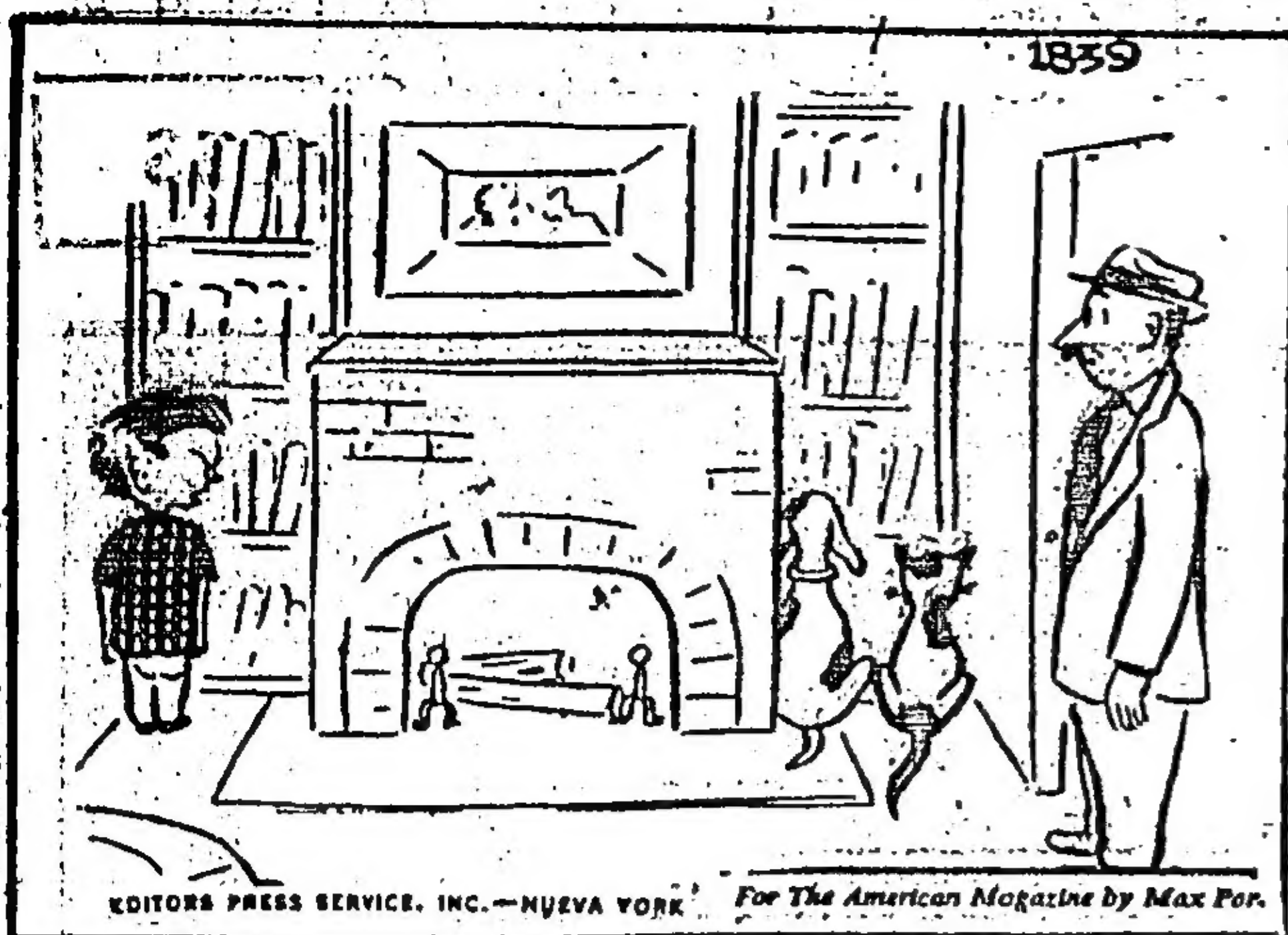
The thought of all those hours among the cups gave me that well-known sinking feeling. Perhaps it was the fact that the White City is in Scrubs Lane that made me think of the time I have spent in running!

In my young days I confined my activities to short distances on the track. Only once did I—rather rashly and most unsuccessfully—attempt to run 880 yards. Probably if I were to add up all the time I spent in running 100 yards, with the 220 thrown in, it would not amount to one working day.

Consider how much more the long-distance runner has to do for his reward (and athletes have lost Marathon races by feet!).

Jack Holden, in one Marathon, covers about the same distance as a 100-yards sprinter in nearly 450 races. Put another way, so far as time is concerned a runner could run more than nine hundred 100 yards in even time, while the Marathon runner was completing but one course.

It seems unfair that the sprinter should get just the same reward but I do not see what can be done about it. And I am a little too old to take to Marathon running despite the example and encouragement of Jack Holden.



"Careful, Pop. This isn't one of Mom's good days."

BELGIUM WANTS GUNS AND BUTTER

By Gayin Gordon

I ASKED Lord Montgomery what he thought of Belgium's defence plans. This was his answer:—

"You know how it is with a soldier. Never satisfied with what he's got. Always wants a little bit more."

That was three months ago. Since then, Belgium has recruited from her army a 2,000-strong force of volunteers for Korea. Shiploads of American arms have arrived and, to dodge the Communist obstruction, they have been discharged at Zeebrugge instead of Antwerp. The Foreign Minister, Paul van Zeeland, has returned from Washington primed with talk of the "strong efforts of individual nations" of which President Truman spoke in his last message to Congress. The length of national service has been increased from twelve months to twenty-four.

SOMETHING NEW

There is a real atmosphere of something about to happen. There is talk of "economic mobilisation." A private member even introduced a bill to give it that name and put it all in order. Plans are afoot for recruiting officers straight from the universities. Plans of public works, introduced a year ago to curb unemployment, are being hastily re-cast to fit the defence programme. The giant is turning in his sleep. People are wondering if he is going to wake up.

To understand all this you must realise that a thorough, systematic defence is something quite new in Belgium's history.

She is a small country. For many years she has realised she could not defend herself single-handed. She was willing to help other countries to defend it; she called on her guarantors in 1914 and again in 1940, but never before has she concerted plans with them in advance.

Belgium has no regular army. She has her cadres of officers, soldiers by career and keen on their work. She has her corps of non-commissioned officers. She has a sprinkling of private soldiers, but all of them joined as technicians at special rates of pay. The whole weight of her manpower, the mass which can be flung into battle, consists of conscript "miliciens," aged 20-21 drawing pay of eighteen pence per day.

KEEN SOLDIERS

A soldier living on his pay can afford a glass of beer one day and a packet of cigarettes the next. Meantime, he's forced away from his career. There isn't much in this to make him keen.

Yet the Belgian soldier is keen. He is good material, and he works hard while he is with the colours. His sergeant is always helpful and eager to make a soldier of him.

For all this, at the end of his year's service, he doesn't feel much more of a soldier than he

did at the beginning. This has been because of Belgium's lack of military experience.

In 1940 her airmen flew off and joined the RAF, and her sailors sailed out to join the Royal Navy. They all did good service, and now they know a lot about modern war. The army was forced in the end to surrender where it stood. It has no first-hand knowledge of the lessons of Libya and Normandy, and this has been reflected in the training of militiamen.

There was indeed one Belgian formation, the Piron Brigade made up of men who had escaped, which did great service in the war. Since Belgium was liberated, General Piron's men have found political winds against them. They did not return to Belgium as heroes. They were simply the "men of London," the only people who could take no part in the scramble for honours, privileges and promotions accorded to all who could stake some claim to be ranked as resistance workers.

LESS TO EAT?

On paper, at least, Belgium will play her full part. How real the effort will be depends, not on the Government, but on the mass of the people. Nobody knows yet what the reaction will be. People can barely even guess how big an effort will be asked for.

It is not only a matter of doubling the number, this year some 42,000 called up for the army. It is a matter of producing arms, in the joint effort of the Atlantic Pact countries. This means manpower and machine-power, which will have to be subtracted from satisfying other wants.

Ex-Premier Duveusart said Belgium could put £150,000,000 of yearly production, for armament purposes, at the disposal of Western nations who could pay for it. She is already manufacturing the Rolls-Royce "Derwent" jet engine which

FOR THE BUSINESSMAN

Proposal For A Joint Atlantic Resources Board

Strasbourg, Nov. 20.

British Socialists in the European Assembly replied to charges of non-co-operation today by proposing the creation of an Atlantic joint resources and purchasing board to include the 15 nations of the Western European states.

STANDARD BRIDGE

By M. Harrison-Gray

Dealer: South
North-South game

N. 10 7 3
S. A J 8 4
E. 10 5 2
W. J 7

W. K 8 2
S. 10 7 3
E. A J 8 4
N. Q 9 5

W. K 8 2
S. 10 7 3
E. A J 8 4
N. Q 9 5

South was just short of a Two No-Trumps bid on this hand from a duplicate pairs contest and opened One Heart, rebidding Three No-Trumps over North's single raise. At most tables North returned to Four Hearts, although he might have reasoned that the nine-trick contract was more likely to succeed. South in each case was held to 9 tricks.

A Spade, Diamond or Club lead presents South with Three No-Trumps. At one table, however, West made the "safe" lead of ♠10 and played well in refusing to take South's ♠K at trick 2. Declarer cashed two more Hearts and led Diamonds again; this gave West three tricks, but he now had to lead a black suit. The contract falls if South is in a hurry to cash all the Hearts.

London Express Service.

The British Labour Party spokesman said such an organisation might cost Britain dearly in dollar income, but would be worthwhile if it helped force down the cost of living and of rearming, both in Europe and in the United States.

The Atlantic Board resolution was offered to the European Assembly by the British with the support of the Norwegian, German, and Belgian Socialists and would aim at pushing down the prices of materials. It also called for ensuring of fair division of available supplies based on each nation's need and common Atlantic defence strategy.—United Press.

Indian Govt. Resorts To Export Taxes

New Delhi, Nov. 21.

The government had again resorted to export taxes this time in a big way. All are effective immediately. The export duty on hessians had been raised from 750 rupees per ton to 1,500 rupees and that on sackings from 50 to 150 rupees, on raw cotton from 100 rupees to 400 rupees and the export duty levied upon cotton waste of 50 percent ad valorem and upon raw wool one of 30 per cent.

The tariff bill covering these duties had been introduced into the parliament but the duties went into operation at once. The official theory is that they will tend to correct the wide disparity between the internal controlled prices and the world prices, thus checking the inflation.—United Press.

sition will be mobilised against any effort to force austerity upon the nation.

Rationing is not a thing Belgium understands as Britain understands it. To her, it is a device thrust upon her by enemy occupation forces, and it is her duty to sabotage it. This idea is centuries old; it cannot be set aside overnight.

Moreover, nobody will believe, as Britain believed in war-time, that rationing means fair shares; the black market habit is too deeply ingrained for that.

P.I. Bank Governor On Inflation Problem

Manila, Nov. 20.

The Governor of the Central Bank of the Philippine, Mr. Miguel Cuaderno, returned to Manila today after three months in Europe and the United States on official missions, and said inflation was the chief economic problem he observed in the course of his trip.

Mr. Cuaderno said: "The principal economic problem I observed in my travels is resurgent inflation generated by the rearmament activities of the United States and other countries.... Inflation in other countries with which we are trading will surely have repercussions in one form or another in our country."—United Press.

Rubber Futures In Singapore

Singapore, Nov. 20.

Prices in the rubber futures market here closed today as follows:—

| | |
|---------------------------------|-----------|
| Number 1 rubber, per lb. | 103½-104½ |
| Number 1 rubber, December | 180-180 |
| Number 1 rubber, January (1951) | 180-181 |
| Number 2 rubber, November | 189½-190½ |
| Number 2 rubber, November | 185½-186½ |
| Number 4 rubber, November | 181½-182½ |
| Spot rubber, unbled | 250-251 |
| Blacket crepe | 164-166 |
| No. 1 pale crepe | 20½-20 |

GRAIN PRICES

Chicago, Nov. 20.

Grain futures closed today as follows:—

| | |
|-----------------------------------|------------|
| Wheat—price per bushel | |
| Spot | 2.24½ |
| December | 2.23 |
| March (1951) | 2.33½-¼ |
| Corn | |
| Spot | 1.62½ |
| March (1951) | 1.64½-1.64 |
| May | 1.65-1.64½ |
| July | 1.65½ |
| Rye | |
| December | 1.51½ |
| May | 1.69½ |
| Oats | |
| December | 85¾-¾ |
| March (1951) | 85½ |
| New York Flour—(per 200 lb. sack) | |
| 12.40.—United Press. | |

London Tin

London, Nov. 20.

Prices of tin closed today at the end of the official morning session as follows: (Turnover was 200 tons, including 5 tons for spot.)

| | |
|--------------------------|---------|
| Spot tin, buyer | 1,027 |
| Spot tin, seller | 1,030 |
| Business done at | 1,030 |
| Three-months tin, buyer | 955 |
| Three-months tin, seller | 960 |
| Business done at | 965-960 |
| Settlement | 1,030 |

—United Press.

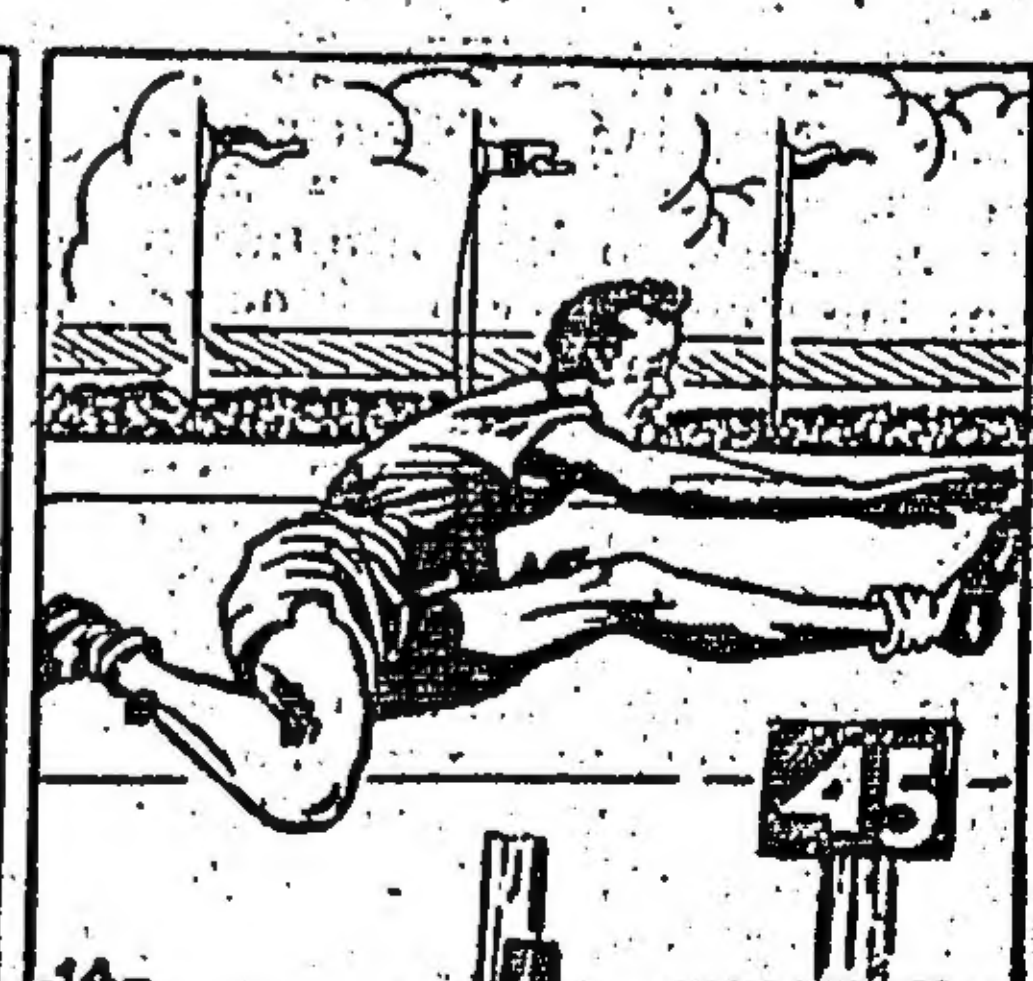
Washington, Nov. 20.

The Agriculture Department said on Sunday, according to the preliminary estimates, Burma's rice acres in 1950-51, established 1,234,000 acres, of 281,000 acres less than in the preceding year. The standing of the rice crops was reported generally in a good condition there.—United Press.

BACKGROUNDS:

Douglas MacArthur No. 14

By MELVIN K. WHITELEATHER & NORMAN MYERS



A new job awaited Brigadier General MacArthur upon his return home from Germany in 1919. The frenzied Broadway welcome given the troops had hardly died in his ears until he was appointed Superintendent of West Point. Back he went to the old institution on the Hudson where he was trained.

The Military Academy had run down during the war and MacArthur set about with customary vigour to infuse new life into it, to meet changed world conditions. But in 1922, things were not going well in the Philippines and MacArthur was sent back there to straighten them out.

In 1925, he came back to command the 4th Corps Area in Atlanta and subsequently the 3rd Corps Area in Baltimore. This was the year that he was promoted to Major General—the youngest, of course, in the whole Army. In this period of his life he was called the "Three Musketeers all in One."

Never neglecting his love of sports, he was elected President of the American Olympic team in 1928 and led the American athletes to the Amsterdam, Holland, games. On his return, he was sent to the Philippines again, this time as Commander of the Philippine Department—his third tour.

BEVIN REJECTS EGYPT'S DEMAND

No Intention Of Withdrawing Troops From Canal Zone

Britain Resting On Treaty Until Changed By Consent

London, Nov. 20.

The Foreign Secretary, Mr Ernest Bevin, answered King Farouk's demand for the withdrawal of British troops from Egypt today by declaring that Britain had no intention of leaving the Middle East defenceless.

He indicated in the House of Commons that the British policy on Egypt would not be changed by the demands made in King Farouk's speech from the Throne to the Egyptian Parliament last Friday.

He said that Britain's attitude remained the same towards the Sudan, which King Farouk insisted should be reunited with Egypt under his Crown. "The Sudanese must decide their own future," Mr Bevin said.

Mr Bevin added that he did not despair of being able to reconcile the conflicting British and Egyptian views at his forthcoming talks in London with Salah El Din Bey, the Egyptian Foreign Minister.

The Foreign Secretary said that the Anglo-Egyptian Treaty, contained no provision for modification or revision except by mutual consent.

He told the House that Britain had been willing to discuss the possibility of revising with the Egyptian Government and there had been discussions this summer between the British Ambassador and the Egyptian Government.

King Farouk announced last Friday that Egypt demanded the immediate evacuation of British troops from the Canal Zone and the complete unification of the Sudan under the Egyptian Crown.

SPIRIT OF FRIENDSHIP

"It has always been the desire of the British Government to settle outstanding differences with Egypt in a spirit of friendship between the two countries on a basis of equality and with full respect for the independence and sovereignty of Egypt," he declared.

The two Governments had been in contact for many months on defence matters with the object of removing misunderstanding and difficulties in that spirit, he said.

In these discussions no difficulties in principle had arisen over the defence of the Middle East in time of war. For this reason and in view of Britain's obligation under the treaty, British Government had continued in the training and equipment of their troops.

Mr Bevin said that for the British Government to deny assistance to Egypt and certain other countries altogether would be "contrary to our treaty obligations."

The difficulties which had not yet been resolved did not concern action in the event of war but the question of defence measures in time of peace.

COMMON DEFENCE

The Egyptian Government had stated that they wished British forces to be withdrawn from the Canal Zone in time of peace, he declared.

Mr Bevin maintained that the principle of common defence measures in time of peace had been accepted by all the Western Powers and was "fully compatible with national independence and sovereignty."

Other countries in the Middle East were co-operating in that way.

"This is not a matter which merely concerns the United Kingdom and Egypt," Mr Bevin declared.

"What is at stake is the safety and independence of other countries also."

Amid cheers he added: "I can assure them as I assure the House of Commons that the

Government have no intention of taking any step on agreeing to any measures which would leave the Middle East defenceless."

The Sudan had been the scene of great progress in the political, social and economic fields during recent years. It would be tragic if anything were to disturb this.

Mr Bevin said that the Government's attitude remained the same—that the Sudanese should, in due course, freely decide their own future.

NOT DESPAIRING

Mr Bevin said that despite the difficulties he did not despair of being able to reconcile Britain's position with Egypt on a friendly and just basis, which would take account of the factors he had mentioned.

Egypt's Foreign Minister would be visiting London next week and this, he understood, would give him an opportunity to talk the matter over further.

Mr Anthony Eden, deputy Conservative leader, asked whether the British Government's position was that it rested on the Anglo-Egyptian Treaty of 1936.

Mr Bevin replied: "We should not move except by mutual action of the two Governments. We rest on the Treaty until it is changed by mutual consent."

PERFECTLY CLEAR

Mr Clement Davies, the Liberal leader, asked if the Government considered the maintenance and protection of the Suez Canal as a highway for international trade was a matter concerning the nations east and west of the Canal.

If so, had it been made perfectly clear to the Egyptian Government?

Mr Bevin replied: "I think our position has been perfectly clear ever since the 1936 Treaty was made. It is clearly understood on both sides."

A Labour Member, Mr Julian Snow, asked for an assurance that the Sudanese would "not be left to the tender mercy of Cairo."

Mr Bevin replied: "The Sudanese have made a remarkable development and theirs is an example to the world of what can be done in territories and by peoples of that kind."

"We shall do nothing at all to set that work back or leave it to the tender mercies of other people."

SOLUTION POSSIBLE

Another Labour Member, Mr Harold Davies, suggested that some international organisation might be set up under the United Nations to deal with the problem.

Mr Bevin retorted: "I do not think there is any need to establish anything else. I think it is quite possible, if handled correctly, that we shall arrive at a solution of this problem."

Replying to a suggestion that Britain should stop further releases of sterling balances to Egypt, Mr Bevin warned Members to be a little more careful.

"I think I would leave it where it is and let the negotiations go on," he said.

Asked whether Britain should stop supplying Egypt with arms, including Centurion tanks, Mr Bevin said he would leave that to the Minister of Defence to answer.

Mr Bevin said that Britain entered into a contract for tanks and Egypt paid for them. He did not like breaking contracts easily and Britain had decided to supply those which had been paid for.

Mr Eden said that Article 16 of the Treaty specifically laid down that a new Treaty should be on the basis of certain articles of the 1936 Treaty Alliance for mutual defence.

OBLIGATION

This was agreed to by "every single political party in Egypt." Was that not an obligation which no Government could unilaterally renounce? he asked.

Mr Bevin: "That is the view we have taken all through."

Mr Somerset de Chair, Conservative, said that the 1936 Treaty, which bore the personal signature of the present Egyptian Prime Minister (Nahas Pasha), provided specifically that the presence of British troops in the Canal Zone should not constitute in any way an occupation and would not prejudice the sovereign rights of Egypt. It was now perfectly clear that the Egyptians had now decided to drag the Treaty into the limelight of publicity to "mask severe discomfort."

Was it not a fact that if it were not for the British Army, German and Italian armies would now be in total occupation of the whole of Egypt?

Mr Bevin said that whatever the motives of a particular country might be he did not think it wise to call them into question in international affairs. "I have to negotiate with these people," he declared.

Brigadier Low, Conservative, asked for an assurance that the Egyptian statement of policy would not upset the plan to build reasonable accommodation for British troops in the Canal Zone.

Mr Bevin: "We will look after the accommodation."

CHOICE OF LANGUAGE

Mr Nigel Fisher, Conservative, asked: "If the Egyptian Government persist in their dictatorial attitude, will you consider stopping all further releases of sterling balance to Egypt?"

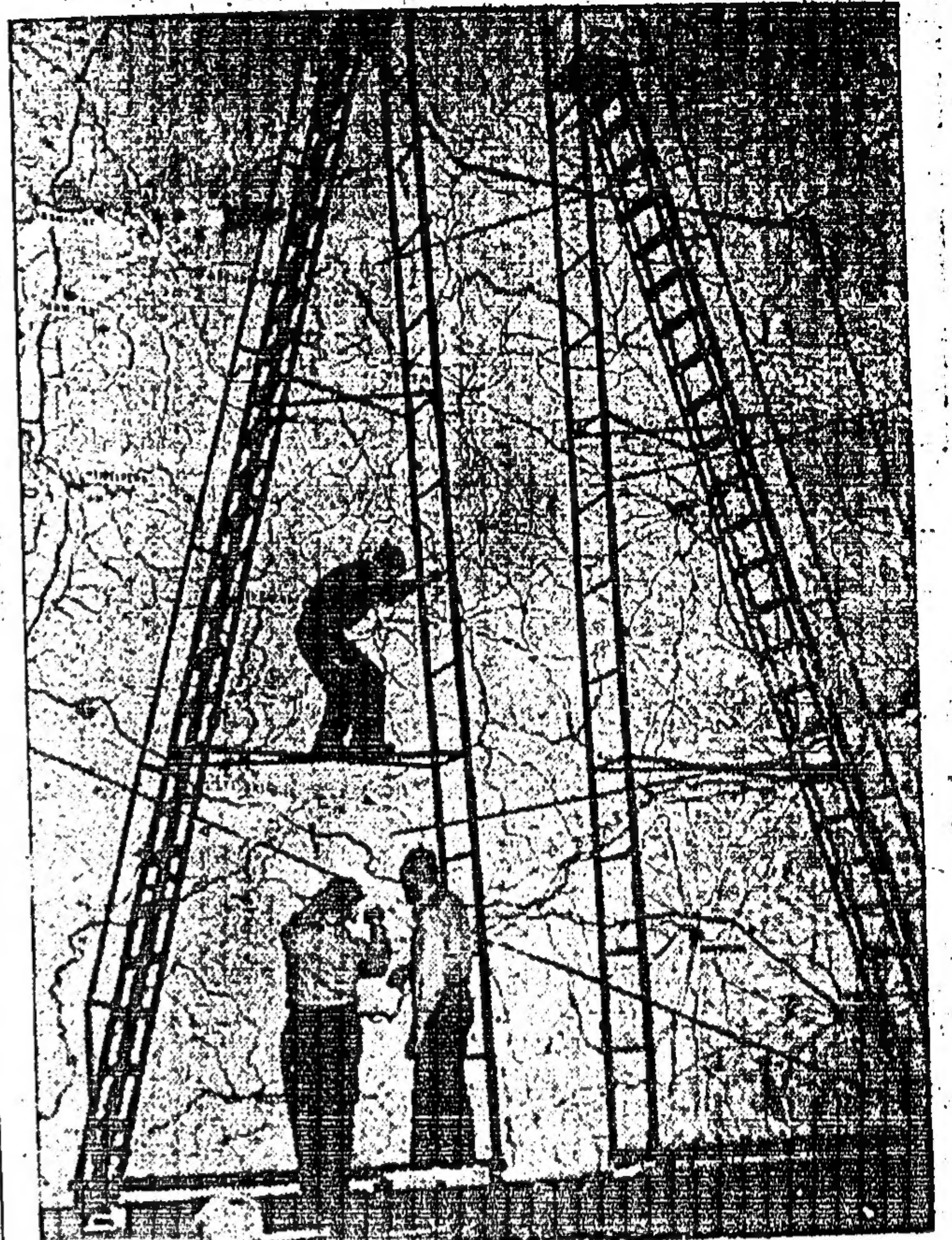
Mr Bevin replied: "Really, I ask Members of this House to be more careful in their choice of language. Egypt has not acted dictatorially. This House sometimes puts up propositions whose wisdom other people question. I think I should leave the matter where it is and let the negotiations go on."

—Reuter.

Washington, Nov. 20.

A State Department spokesman said the Department hopes Egypt and Britain can iron out their differences in a "mutually satisfactory" manner.

The State Department, however, is making no representations to either government, holding the dispute is one to be worked out by Egypt and Britain.



Caught Mapping.—This is only a portion of the huge map of Germany used by allied personnel in the war room of the Joint Manoeuvre HQ at Heidelberg. (Acme).

The One-Track Mind

Cairo, Nov. 20.

Egypt would not join the Atlantic Pact if this meant that foreign troops would be stationed on Egyptian soil for a joint defence of the country, the Acting Egyptian Foreign Minister, Ibrahim Farrag Bey, declared here today.

He was commenting on reports that Egypt might be asked to join the Atlantic Pact with a view to reconciling the strategic needs of Western defence in the Suez Canal Zone and the Egyptian national aspirations.

"We have already rejected the principle of joint Anglo-Egyptian defence," he added.

Any future talks with Britain would have to be based on a full realisation of Egyptian demands—namely, the evacuation of British troops and unity of the Nile Valley," the Minister said. —Reuter.

In keeping with the United States' ardent desire for stability in the troubled Near East, the spokesman said, the State Department continually expressed—and will continue to do so—hope that Britain and Egypt "will be able to reach a mutually satisfactory solution."

"This is especially important in view of the tense international situation and the important part the eastern Mediterranean plays in the world picture."

The view was held in some informed circles here that Egypt's threat to abrogate its 20-year treaty with Britain was prompted by the troubled internal political situation.—United Press.

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NOTICE

BRITISH RED CROSS SOCIETY

Post-Certificate Nursing Scholarship For Colonial Nurses

A post-certificate nursing scholarship for Colonial Nurses tenable for one year as from September, 1951, in the United Kingdom is being awarded by the above Society.

The value of the Scholarship is £350 which is intended to cover tuition fees, board, lodging and incidental expenses. The successful candidate will be expected to pay her own travelling expenses to and from the United Kingdom.

Candidates must have obtained a school leaving certificate or its equivalent and in addition have at least three years experience since passing their final nursing examination.

Application forms, which may be obtained from the undersigned, must be returned duly completed by the 15th December, 1950.

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